

REMARKS

Claims 1, 6-16, 25, and 34-39 are pending and claims 1, 6-16, 25, and 34-39 stand rejected. By virtue of this response, no claim has been cancelled, no claim has been amended, and no new claim has been added. Accordingly, claims 1, 6-16, 25, and 34-39 are currently under consideration. For the Examiner's convenience, Applicants' remarks are presented in the same order in which they were raised in the Office Action.

Claim Rejections under 35 USC §103

Claims 1, 6-16, 25, and 34-39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hu U.S. Patent No. 6,173,322 (hereafter "Hu") in view of Logue U.S. Patent No. 5,935,207 (hereafter "Logue").

Claims 1, 6-11, 14, 25, and 34-37

Applicants traverse the rejection and respectfully submit that: 1) the combination of Hu and Logue fails to disclose or suggest each and every feature of claim 1; 2) the combination of Hu and Logue fails to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the proposed combination impermissibly changes Hu's principle of operation; and 3) Logue teaches away from the Examiner's proposed combination and the features of the present claims.

I. Hu Does Not Disclose or Suggest Determining Whether a Predetermined Condition Exists After Receiving a Web Page Request

Claim 1 recites, among other things, "after receiving, determining whether a predetermined condition exists at the first web server." (Emphasis added). In rejecting independent claims 1 and 37, the Examiner cites to column 15, lines 11-16 of Hu as disclosing "failed or overloaded [web servers]." (See Office Action, page 3). The Examiner has not clarified how the cited section discloses the quoted features of claim 1 (in particular, how this process is performed "after" the web page request is assigned to a web server), and has not refuted or addressed Applicants' previously submitted remarks in this respect. (See RCE filed February 1, 2008, pages 6-7). Also, the Examiner has not alleged that Logue provides any additional support to cure this deficiency.

Applicants maintain herein that column 15, lines 11-16 of Hu, as cited by the Examiner for disclosing the above recited features of claim 1, describes a pinger module 218 that monitors content servers 106. Pinger module 218, however, “merely places the content server lists into a queue and pings one at a time,” and when at the front of the queue “pings” the content server by “opening a network connecting, issuing a test request, and waits to see if a result comes back. If content server 106 does not respond within a set amount of time, it is presumed to be down.” (Col. 14, lines 42-50). Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the pinger module monitors content servers continuously, without waiting until after a web page request is received, to determine if content servers are responding.

Accordingly, Hu fails to disclose or suggest the recited features of “after receiving, determining whether a predetermined condition exists at the first web server,” and redirecting the web page request as required by claim 1. The addition of Logue fails to cure the deficiencies of Hu, nor is Logue alleged to. Thus, the rejection should be withdrawn for at least these reasons and claims 1 and 37 (and all claims depending therefrom) allowed. Additionally, as discussed below, independent claim 12 includes similar features as claim 1 discussed herein and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

II. The Combination Impermissibly Changes Hu’s Principle of Operation (MPEP 2143.01(VI))

In rejecting claims 1 and 37, the Examiner cites to Hu in combination with Logue, and states “it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention presented with teaching Hu [sic] to incorporate the load balancing mechanism as suggested by Logue, by initially mapping each URL to only one server, and then redirecting the request[] to appropriate [sic] server.”

Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness at least because the Examiner’s proposed combination requires impermissibly modifying Hu’s principle of operation. (See MPEP 2143.01(VI), which states “[i]f the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would change the principle of operation of the prior art

invention being modified, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims *prima facie* obvious.”) (Emphasis added).

In this instance Hu describes “[t]he present invention acts as an intermediary between the client and one or more content servers which actually service the client request.” (Col. 2, lines 29-31). “Network request manager 102 handles all client requests directed to a web site on wide-area network 108, selects a content server 106 to service each request, and causes a connection to be established with the selected content server 106 so that the request may be fulfilled.” (Col. 4, lines 6-12). Accordingly, one skilled in the art will thus recognize Hu describes centralized network request managers that act as intermediaries between clients and content servers, and distribute client requests to content servers.

In contrast to the disclosure of Hu, Logue describes decentralized dispatchers:

[P]roxy servers 405 may be arranged to form an interconnected ring configuration and the functionality of the dispatcher may be incorporated into each proxy server 405. In this embodiment, the client document requests may be initially handled by one of the proxy servers 405 in the ring.

Col. 10, lines 47-57, emphasis added.

Furthermore, “the initial proxy server receiving the client request may assume it is the appropriate proxy server.” (Col. 11, lines 3-9). It is noted that the portion of Logue cited to by the Examiner, *i.e.*, “figs. 9, 10 and col. 10, lines 15-57,” discloses two embodiments. (*See* Office Action, page 4). The first embodiment, *i.e.*, lines 15-46, discloses a centralized scheme, which teaches away from the Examiner’s proposed combination, and the second embodiment, *i.e.*, lines 47 to 57, discloses a decentralized scheme that impermissibly changes the principle of operation of the Hu reference as described herein.

Based on the foregoing, one skilled in the art would recognize Logue describes proxy servers that handle client requests they receive. A network request manager (as taught by Hu) is not used to handle client requests directed to a web site, select a content server to service each request, or cause a connection to be established with the selected content server. Hu’s principle of

operation, relying on network request managers, is rendered useless (or at the very least altered) by Logue's decentralization scheme. Thus, the proposed combination of Hu and Logue would impermissibly change the principle of operation of Hu by altering the operation of the disclosed centralized network request managers.

Accordingly, for at least the foregoing reasons, the Examiner's proposed combination impermissibly changes Hu's principle of operation. As such, Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness and the rejection should be withdrawn.

III. Logue Teaches Away From the Examiner's Proposed Combination

Claim 1 recites, among other things: "redirecting by the first web server the web page request from the first web server to another web server of the plurality for servicing." (Emphasis added). The Examiner concedes that Hu fails to disclose this feature, and states "Hu is silent regarding: redirecting by the first server web server [sic] the web page request from the first web server to another web[] servers [sic] of the plurality for servicing." (See Office action, page 3, emphasis added). The Examiner relies on Logue for this deficiency. However, Logue describes proxy servers that, when working with centralized dispatchers, do not redirect:

If a centralized dispatcher such as dispatcher 910 receives the request, then based upon the URL an appropriate proxy server is determined based upon the output of the hash algorithm . . . The proxy server 405 attempt [sic] to service the request from its local document cache 465. If a cache hit occurs, then the document is immediately available from the proxy server's local document cache 465. However, if a cache miss occurs, the proxy server 405 will retrieve the document from an appropriate server and store a copy locally. In any event, the

centralized or decentralized dispatching mechanism ultimately receives a response from the server (e.g., the document requested by the client) (step 1040). Finally, the response, typically in the form of an HTML document is forwarded to the client.

Col. 10, line 65 – col. 11, line 22, emphasis added.

In particular, “if a cache hit occurs, then the document is immediately available from the proxy server’s local document cache 465.” (Col. 11, lines 13-14). A proxy server that forwards to a client a document from its local cache cannot be said to have redirected that client’s document request to another server for servicing.

Likewise, “if a cache miss occurs, the proxy server 405 will retrieve the document from an appropriate server and store a copy locally Finally, the response, typically in the form of an HTML document is forwarded to the client.” (Col. 11 lines 16-22). A proxy server that retrieves a document from another server, stores a copy locally, and forwards it to the client also cannot be said to have redirected that client’s document request.

As discussed previously, one skilled in the art would recognize Hu teaches centralized network request managers that act as intermediaries between clients and content servers. Based on the foregoing, one skilled in the art will further recognize Logue teaches proxy servers that, when working with centralized dispatchers like Hu’s, do not redirect client requests, and therefore teaches away from the proffered combination.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 1 is patentable over Hu and Logue. Additionally, claims depending from claim 1 are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claims 12, 13, and 39

Claim 12 includes similar features as claim 1 discussed above, *e.g.*, “after receiving, determining whether a predetermined condition exists at the first web server.” Applicants

respectfully submit that the features of claim 12 are not disclosed or suggested by the combination of Hu and Logue for the reasons stated above and the rejection should be withdrawn.

The rejection of claim 12 further relies on Hu for disclosing the recited features relating to redirecting only for a web page “that does not have state,” and identifies Fig. 6, col. 12, lines 10-42, and col. 13, lines 1-21 as disclosing these features. Applicants respectfully disagree. First, “state” as recited in claim 12 refers to whether a user has established or may establish a stateful session with the first web server. For example, as described at page 8, lines 21-29 and page 23, lines 4-12 of the specification, state may include information identifying the user, specifying web pages the user has already requested, items the user has selected for purchase, and so on. Accordingly, Hu’s disclosure of cached web pages fails to disclose or suggest redirecting based on “state” as recited by claim 12.

Second, Applicants respectfully submit that Hu determines whether a web page is cached or not, and if the page is cached, then Hu causes its network request manager to act as a proxy for the request, rather than redirect a client to “allow client 104 to contact directly . . . the content server.” (Col. 6, lines 18-23.) Thus, caching in Hu does not suggest redirecting the web page request as recited in claims 12 and 13.

Accordingly, for at least these additional reasons, claims 12, 13, and 39 are allowable over the combination of references and the rejection must be withdrawn.

Claims 15 and 16

Claim 15 recites features similar to those of claim 1 discussed above. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Hu and Logue does not disclose or suggest an interceptor as well as a first web server that is “operable to redirect, from the first web server to a second web server of the plurality, a web page request made of the first web server, if a predetermined condition is determined to exist at the first web server,” for at least the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 1. Accordingly, the rejection to claim 15 must be withdrawn and claims 15 and 16 allowed.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above, each of the presently pending claims in this application is believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the outstanding rejection of the claims and to pass this application to issue. If it is determined that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number given below.

In the event the U.S. Patent and Trademark office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, applicant petitions for any required relief including extensions of time and authorizes the Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to Deposit Account No. 03-1952 referencing docket no. 324212005500. However, the Commissioner is not authorized to charge the cost of the issue fee to the Deposit Account.

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Respectfully submitted,

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